DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY

ACQ 201A Intermediate Systems Acquisitin, Part A

100622

Course Learning/Performance Objectives followed by its enabling learning objectives on separate lines if specified.

1	**Apply current acquisition policy and best practices to make sound acquisition management decisions**
	Given an Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) and a summary Analysis of Alternatives, (AoA), select an appropriate concept, from the perspective of the system developer, to meet the user's need
	Given an Capability Development Document (CDD) and a summary Analysis of Alternatives (AoA), select an appropriate concept, from the perspective of the system developer, to meet the user's need
2	**Apply the risk management process as a basis for making sound acquisition program decisions**
	Identify key acquisition best practices, including commercial practices that impact the relationship between government and industry.
	Identify the information required for a decision review and recognize the significance of the Acquisition Program Baseline, Key Performance Parameters, and Acquisition Strategy
	Using the risk assessment process identify the major areas/sources of risk in an acquisition program strategy
	Identify issues affecting T&E resource requirements, test planning, and test execution activities in support of a program's acquisition strategy.
	Identify key federal and DoD policies governing environment
	Identify the basic flow of the financial management process, to include cost analysis, the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process, Congressional enactment, and program execution.
	Identify the complementary roles and responsibilities of the contracting officer and the program manager in their partnership throughout the acquisition process
	Identify the aspects of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) as it applies to acquisition of Information Technology (e.g., interoperability, architecture, reuse).
3	**Apply the systems engineering process to transform capability needs and constraints into an operational system design for each phase and analyze the contractor's status by applying earned value analysis techniques**
	Identify the complementary roles and responsibilities of the contracting officer and the program manager in their partnership throughout the acquisition process.
	Differentiate among the various types of interaction between the Government and contractors, e.g., discussions, clarifications, deficiencies, communications, and exchanges.
	Identify the role of systems engineering in balancing cost, schedule and performance throughout the life cycle.
	Using Technical Performance Measures track progress in program risk areas during systems development.
	Identify the role of the WBS in the systems engineering process.
	Apply the systems engineering process to determine a design solution to meet an operational need that demonstrates the balancing of cost as an independent variable (CAIV) and technical activities.
	Identify tools/best practices/techniques available in the systems engineering process to achieve the principal goals of supportability analyses.
	Identify the relationship of Reliability, Maintainability, and Supportability (RMS) to acquisition logistics, and its impact on system performance, operational effectiveness (including support), logistics planning, and life-cycle cost.
	Identify typical software development lifecycle activities and standards.
	Using DoD Practical Software Measurement methodology principles, select appropriate software measures to make sound decisions regarding acquisition of software intensive systems
	Identify key issues regarding test and evaluation of commercial and non-developmental (NDI) items.
	Recognize key logistics related acquisition policies and their impact (e.g., life-cycle cost, contractor logistics support, commercial and non-developmental items).
	Distinguish from among the types of tradeoffs that may be required to attain a producible design.
	Recognize the importance of Earned Value as a management tool.
	Identify the key events in the budgeting phase, including the preparation, review and decision process associated with the three major documents of the phase: Budget Estimate Submission (BES), Program Budget Decision (PBD), Reclamas
4	**Apply qualitative and quantitative tools to support problem solving and decision making in an acquisition environment**
	Identify how instability of user capability needs, design, and production processes impact program cost and schedule
	Identify the purpose of specific technical reviews and their relationship to the acquisition process.
	Identify the roles, responsibilities, and methods for interface control and technical data management
	Identify developer practices essential for creation of high quality software.

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	Apply one or more selected qualitative tools (e.g., fishbone diagram) to resolve a problem.
	Identify when program deviations occur and the actions that should be taken by the acquisition manager.
	Relate the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) to planning, control, and risk management in attaining cost, schedule and performance goals.
	Given a funding shortfall, apply the rules governing reprogramming of appropriated funds in each appropriation category to resolve the problem.
	Recognize the contribution of STEP (Simulation, Test & Evaluation Process) to the development of a system
	Distinguish among various types of DT&E (e.g., Production Qualification Tests, Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation).
	Identify the information required for a milestone review
	Given performance data, detect and analyze the impact of significant problem areas, based on the status indicators.
	Identify the primary factors that the government should review to evaluate the contractor's PMB during an Integrated Baseline Review (IBR).
	Given a scenario, track budget execution through the commitment, obligation, and expenditure process.
	Distinguish among the various types of DT&E (e.g., Production Qualification Tests, Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation).
	Recognize how Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) and Measures of Suitability (MOS) are used throughout the T&E process.
5	**Determine the role of contracting in the acquisition process and the major contractual contributions towards managing program risk**
	Recognize the value of Lean Manufacturing.
	Identify methods of controlling manufacturing costs (e.g., process proofing, variability reduction, and statistical process control).
	Identify the relationship between the Program Management Office, the Procuring Contracting Officer, the Administrative Contractor Officer, and Program Integrator.
	Recognize the impact of manufacturing on cost, schedule and performance.
	Recognize the considerations/concerns of the elements of manufacturing (5Ms) and how other areas are affected
	Identify how instability of requirements, design, and production processes impact program cost and schedule.
6	**Determine the life cycle logistic support activities and requirements associated with design/development, fielding/deployment and post-production support of a system**
	Differentiate between termination for convenience, termination for default, and termination for cause.
	Identify the process for resolving disputes between parties of a contract.
	Identify acquisition logistics support activities and requirements that deal with fielding/deployment (e.g., planning, coordination, organizing deployment teams, material release).
	Identify acquisition logistics support activities and requirements associated with post-production support (e.g., planning, adequate sources of supply, spares modernization and sustaining system readiness).
	Identify acquisition logistics support activities and requirements that deal with fielding/deployment (e.g., planning, coordination, organizing deployment teams, material release).
	Identify acquisition logistics support activities and requirements associated with post-production support (e.g., planning, adequate sources of supply, spares modernization and sustaining system readiness).